

## COSMETIC COMPOSITION BASED ON CAPER FLOWER BUD EXTRACT

5 The invention concerns a caper flower bud extract. It also deals with a cosmetic composition containing said extract.

10 The document "*Isolation and identification of an anti-inflammatory principle from Capparis spinosa*", Department of Pharmacognosy, College of Pharmacy, King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, Pharmazie 43 (1988), H.9, sheds light on the anti-inflammatory properties of caper leaves. This property is demonstrated on oedemas in rats using an alcohol extract of dried *Capparis spinosa* leaves. The molecules identified as providing this anti-inflammatory activity are designated as Cappaprenol-12, Cappaprenol-13 and Cappaprenol-14.

15 The document "*Anti-inflammatory activity of some Saudi Arabian medicinal plants*", College of Pharmacy, King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, Agents and Actions, vol. 17, 3/4 (1985) proposes, for treating rheumatism or arthritis, the use of an ethanolic extract of the caper bush, notably *Capparis decidua* or an aqueous extract obtained from *Capparis spinosa*. In this document, the aerial parts of the plant are used.

20 Unlike alcoholic extracts, aqueous extracts do not contain cappaprenol and are therefore less active. Alcoholic extracts, however, have the disadvantage of containing a large amount of undesirable molecules (glucosinolates) which, after enzymatic hydrolysis, give D-glucose-type molecules, sulphate ions, and sulphur and/or nitrosated compounds such as thiocyanates, isothiocyanates or oxazolidinethiones, giving the extract a pungent odour.  
25 In other terms, the extracts proposed in these documents are incompatible with cosmetic applications.

30 The LEMMI CENA document "*Ricerche sperimentali sull'azione cosmetologica dei Capperi*", Vol. 61, no. 1, 1979, pages 2-9, describes an extract of dehydrated capers obtained by vacuum extraction with acetone; the substance obtained is then hydrated with water at 80°C. According to this process, all of the active molecules are retrieved and notably bioflavonoids such as rutin, as well as molecules such as glucosides, whose degradation products (notably isocyanates) are undesirable.

The problem that the invention claims to solve is to develop extracts which do not have these disadvantages.

The Applicant observed that extracts of floral buds corresponding to the actual capers, when they were obtained by supercritical fluid extraction, presented higher cappaprenol concentrations and lower glucosinate concentrations than extracts obtained by maceration or high-vacuum extraction. The extracts thus obtained can be used in cosmetics. Cosmetic compositions containing this extract, applied topically, have demonstrated particularly useful soothing and moisturising properties.

Consequently, the invention concerns a caper flower bud extract which may be obtained by supercritical fluid extraction.

In a preferred embodiment, the flower buds are of the species *Capparis spinosa*.

The extract obtained notably contains cappaprenol-12, cappaprenol-13 and cappaprenol-14, but also fatty acids such as palmitic acid, oleic acid, linoleic acid and linolenic acid.

The supercritical fluid extraction applied in this invention is described in detail in the document EP-A-1 222 008, included in reference. In practice, the supercritical fluid contains CO<sub>2</sub> and at least one cosolvent. The cosolvent may be any of the extraction solvents used in cosmetics. These may notably include alcohol, certain natural or synthetic oils and fats as listed below. It appears, however, that the use as a cosolvent for fat instead of alcohol gives better results in terms of the quantity of cappaprenol and natural fatty acids extracted and the stability of said extract.

The Applicant observed that quite surprisingly, the use of 2-octyldodecyl myristate (ODM) as a cosolvent was particularly advantageous.

In practice, the cosolvent /caper ratio is between 0.5 and 10, preferably 1.75.

In a preferred embodiment, before the actual extraction, the fresh flower buds are dried or lyophilised. When dried, drying is advantageously performed using hot air, at atmospheric pressure, at a temperature between 25 and 90°C, preferably 60°C, so as to obtain a residual humidity rate of less than 10%.

The dried or lyophilised capers are then ground into a powder using mechanical grinding, advantageously cryogrinding. The ground capers may then be rehydrated with a suitable quantity of water before the extraction step. In practice, the residual humidity rate of the rehydrated capers is between 10 and 40%, advantageously 20%.

The extraction itself is performed at a temperature between 30 and 90°C, advantageously 50°C, at a pressure between 73 and 350 bars, advantageously 290 bars, for 0.5 to 10 hours, advantageously 5 hours.

The crude extract thus obtained is then treated by decantation to eliminate residual water and then filtered, in practice on a cellulose plate.

The invention also concerns a cosmetic composition containing the caper flower bud extract described above.

In practice, the extract accounts for between 0.1 and 10% by weight of the composition, advantageously between 0.3 and 3% by weight.

The cosmetic composition of the invention is generally applied topically and is used for its soothing and moisturising properties. It also has highly appreciated qualities of penetration, suppleness and mildness.

The composition according to the invention may come in all of the pharmaceutical forms normally used for a topical application on the skin or hair, notably in the form of an aqueous solution, an oil-in-water or water-in-oil or multiple emulsion, a silicone emulsion, a microemulsion or nanoemulsion, or an aqueous gel.

This composition may be more or less fluid and have an appearance that is, amongst others, a white or coloured cream, an ointment, a milk, a lotion, a serum or a gel.

The composition of the invention may contain the usual adjuvants used in the cosmetic and dermatological fields, such as fats, emulsifiers and co-emulsifiers, hydrophilic or lipophilic gelling agents, hydrophilic or lipophilic active ingredients, preservatives,

antioxidants, solvents, fragrances, fillers, hydrophilic and lipophilic filters, dyestuffs, neutralising agents, propenetrating agents and polymers.

5 The quantities of these various adjuvants are those conventionally used in the fields in question and, for example, between 0.01 and 30% of the total weight of the composition. These adjuvants, depending on their nature, may be added in the oil phase or in the aqueous phase.

10 The fats that can be used in the invention include mineral oils, oils of animal origin (lanolin), vegetable oils, synthetic oils (isopropyl myristate, octyldodecyl, isostearyl isostearate, decyl oleate or isopropyl palmitate), silicone oils (cyclomethicone, dimethicone) and fluorinated oils. The following can be used as fats: fatty alcohols, fatty acids, waxes and gums and notably silicone gums and elastomers.

15 As emulsifiers and co-emulsifiers that can be used in the invention, we can mention, for example, polyglycerol fatty acid esters, sucrose fatty acid esters, sorbitan fatty acid esters, oxyethylenated sorbitan fatty acid esters, PEG fatty acid ethers, glycerol fatty acid esters, alkyl sulphates, alkyl ether sulphates, alkyl phosphates, alkyl polyglucosides and dimethicone copolyols.

20 As hydrophilic gelling agents, we can notably mention carboxyvinyl polymers (carbomer), acrylic copolymers such as acrylate/alkylacrylate copolymers, polyacrylamides, polysaccharides such as xanthan gum, guar gum, natural gums such as cellulose gum and derivatives, clays and 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropane acid copolymers.

25 As lipophilic gelling agents we can mention modified clays such as bentones, fatty acid metal salts, hydrophobic silica and ethylcellulose.

30 Cosmetic composition may also contain other active ingredients. As active ingredients we can notably use depigmenting agents, emollients, moisturisers, antiseborrheic agents, antiacne agents, keratolytic and/or desquamative agents, anti-wrinkle agents and tensors, draining agents, anti-irritation agents, soothing agents, slimming products such as xanthic bases (caffeine), vitamins and their combinations, matting agents, anti-ageing ingredients such as retinol, anti-wrinkle agents, and essential oils.

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In case of incompatibility between them or with the caper flower bud extract, the aforementioned active ingredients and/or flower bud abstract may be added in spheroids, notably ionic or non-ionic capsules and/or micro- or nanoparticles (micro/nanocapsules and/or micro/nanospheres), so as to isolate them from each other in the composition.

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Among the preservatives that can be used according to the invention, we can mention benzoic acid, its salts and its esters; sorbic acid and its salts; parabens, their salts and esters; triclosan; imidazolidinyl urea; phenoxyethanol; DMDM hydantoin; diazolidinyl urea; chlorphenesin.

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Antioxidants that can be used according to the invention include chelating agents such as EDTA and its salts.

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Solvents that can be used according to the invention include water, ethanol, glycerine, propylene glycol, butylene glycol and sorbitol.

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Fillers that can be used according to the invention include talc, kaolin, mica, sericite, magnesium carbonate, aluminium silicate, magnesium silicate and organic powders such as nylon.

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Filters that can be used according to the invention include conventionally used UVA and UVB filters such as benzophenone-3, butyl methoxydibenzoyl methane, octocrylene, octyl methoxycinnamate, 4-methylbenzylidene camphor, octyl salicylate, tacephthalylene dicamphor sulphonic acid and drometrizole trisiloxane. We can also mention the physical filters TiO<sub>2</sub> and ZnO in their micrometric and nanometric forms.

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Dyestuffs that can be used according to the invention include lipophilic dyes, hydrophilic dyes, pigments and mother-of-pearl commonly used in cosmetic or dermatological compositions, and their combinations.

Neutralising agents that can be used according to the invention include soda, triethanolamine, aminomethyl propanol and potassium hydroxide.

Propenetrating agents that can be used according to the invention include alcohols and glycols (ethanol, propylene glycol), ethoxydiglycol, fatty acid alcohols (oleic acid), fatty acid esters, dimethyl isosorbide.

- 5 The composition according to the invention may be used as a care product, a cleaning product and/or a skin make-up product, as a sun protection product or as a hair product, for example as a shampoo or conditioner.

10 The invention and the advantages it provides will become clearer with the following examples of its embodiment.

Figures 1 and 2 represent the mean percentages of improvement of the effectiveness criteria assessed clinically by a dermatologist (figure 1) or by self-assessment (figure 2).

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### **EXAMPLE 1: Extraction procedure**

The caper extract is obtained from caper flower buds of the species *Capparis spinosa*.

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Before the extraction step, the fresh capers are dried in a hot air current, at a temperature of approximately 60°C, so as to obtain a residual humidity rate in the capers of less than 10%. The dried capers are then ground into a powder by cryogrinding. The ground capers are then rehydrated with a suitable amount of water before the extraction step. Moistening the plant provides better extraction power with supercritical CO<sub>2</sub>. The residual humidity rate of the rehydrated capers is approximately 20%.

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The actual extraction is performed by a supercritical fluid comprising CO<sub>2</sub> in the presence of 2-octyldodecyl myristate (ODM) as the cosolvent.

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The operating conditions are as follows:

- ODM/caper ratio: 1.75
- temperature: 50°C
- pressure: 290 bars
- time: 5 hrs

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The crude extract is then treated by decantation to eliminate the residual water and then filtered on cellulose plates to 5 µm.

**EXAMPLE 2: Comparison of the extractive power of ODM depending on the extraction technique**

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	ODM supercritical CO <sub>2</sub>	ODM microwaves	ODM normal heating
Cappaprenols (mg/100g extract)	42.0	9.0	6.4

Comment: the extraction temperature is identical for the 3 techniques (50°C).

10 The supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> extraction technique provides a cape extract that is 4.7 times more concentrated than the extract obtained with microwaves and 6.6 times more concentrated than the extract obtained by conventional hot maceration.

**EXAMPLE 3: Comparison of the extractive power of ODM and ethanol used with supercritical CO<sub>2</sub>**

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	Ethanol	ODM
Cappaprenols (mg/100g extract)	15.0	42.0
Cappaprenols (mg/100g capers, dry weight)	10.8	32.7

For identical operating conditions, excluding the nature of the cosolvent, supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> extraction with ODM as the cosolvent extracts 3 times as much cappaprenols as the same extraction using supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> with ethanol as the cosolvent.

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**EXAMPLE 4: Stability of an extract obtained in ODM or ethanol used with supercritical CO<sub>2</sub>**

Stability was monitored on samples in which no preservatives and/or additives were used.



Analysis date	Storage temperature	Ethanol Cappaprenol content (mg/100g extract)	ODM Cappaprenol content (mg/100g extract)
D <sub>0</sub> (Day of extraction)	Ambient temperature (A.T.)	3.7	21
D <sub>0</sub> + 30 days	4°C	3	17.8
	A.T.	3	21
	40°C	2.8	15.3
D <sub>0</sub> + 60 days	4°C	0.7	17.6
	A.T.	0.6	19
	40°C	traces	14.8

For identical storage conditions, ODM is a medium in which cappaprenols are much more stables than in ethanol.

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**EXAMPLE 5: Solubility of glucosinates in water, alcohol and ODM**

	ODM	water	alcohol
Glucosinate	insoluble	soluble	slightly soluble

The insolubility of glucosinates in ODM provides extracts containing no substances from the hydrolysis of this molecule, which have a pungent odour and are therefore unsuitable for cosmetics.

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**EXAMPLE 6: Efficacy test on a cream based on the extract in the invention applied *in vivo* on a panel of 20 volunteers with sensitive skin**

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The aim is to assess the efficacy and the cosmetic acceptability, under normal conditions of use, of a soothing protective cream containing 2% extract *Capparis spinosa* flower buds.

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There were 20 panellists who had sensitive, reactive skin, subject to sensations of discomfort and diffuse redness. The substance was applied twice daily for 28 days.

Three series of results are presented:

- Clinical assessment by the dermatologist at T0 then at T4 weeks of the effectiveness criteria claimed on a 10-point analogous scale running from 0 to 9 (the better the assessment of the parameter, the closer the mark is to 9).
- Self-assessment at T0 and at T4 weeks by the volunteer following the same protocol as before.
- The subjects answered an acceptability questionnaire at T4 weeks.

Statistical analysis of the results is performed and significant data are identified: (\*) significant improvement  $p < 5 \%$ .

Question	<u>Percentage of satisfaction</u>
The texture is comfortable	70%
The product penetrates quickly	75%
My skin is better moisturised	85%
My skin is more comfortable	60%
My skin is soothed	75%
My skin is supple	80%
My skin is soft	95%
Redness is attenuated	65%
My skin is protected better	75%
My skin is less reactive	75%
Sensations of discomfort are attenuated	75%
Sensations of tightness are attenuated	90%

- Figures 1 and 2 represent the mean percentages of improvement of the effectiveness criteria assessed clinically by a dermatologist (figure 1) or by self-assessment (figure 2).

**EXAMPLE 7: Formulations**

Example of formulation 1

## 5 Soothing slimming body milk

Composition	Quantity (%)
PEG-6 Stearate, Ceteth-20, Steareth-20	8.0
Propylene Glycol Dipelargonate	10.0
Stearic acid	1.0
Hydrogenated castor oil	1.0
Kernel oil	3.0
Dimethicone	2.0
Tocopherol Acetate	0.5
Polydecene	3.0
Cyclomethicone	3.0
Preservative	1.0
Carbomer	0.15
Xanthan gum	0.3
Alcohol	5.0
Glycerine	3.0
Sodium hydroxide (10% solution)	0.3
Extract of <i>Microtea debilis</i>	3.0
Extract of <i>Capparis spinosa</i> flower buds	1.5
Ascorbic Acid	0.05
Fragrance	0.4
Water	to 100

Example of formulation 2

## 10 Anti-age cream

Composition	Quantity (%)
Preservative	1
Carbomer	0.4
Glycerine	3
Xanthan gum	0.1
Polysorbate-60	0.9
Glyceryl Stearate, PEG-100 Stearate	2.1
Cetyl Alcohol	2.6
Paraffin Oil	7.5
Isopropyl Myristate	7.5
Ethoxydiglycol	5
Extract of <i>Capparis spinosa</i> flower buds	1
Retinyl Palmitate	0.5
Fragrance	0.2
Water	to 100
Triethanolamine	0.3

## Example of formulation 3

## Rich W/O cream

Composition	Quantity (%)
Glycerine	3
Preservative	1
Magnesium Sulphate	0.7
Cetyl Dimethicone Copolyol	2.5
Isohexadecane	5
Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride	5
Dimethicone	5
Alcohol	5
Extract of <i>Capparis spinosa</i> flower buds	2
Fragrance	0.1
Water	to 100

## 5 Example of formulation 4

## Microemulsion for sensitive skin

Composition	Quantity (%)
PEG-8 Caprylic/Capric Glycerides	13.33
Polyglyceryl-6 Dioleate	8.67
Isostearyl Isostearate	4
Cyclomethicone	2.3
Diisopropyl Adipate	1.6
Octyldodecanol	2
PPG-5 Ceteth-20	2
Preservative	0.4
Ethoxydiglycol	2
Extract of <i>Capparis spinosa</i> flower buds	1
Water	to 100

## 10 Example of formulation 5

## Multiple W/O/W emulsion

Composition	Quantity (%)
PEG-30 Dipolyhydroxystearate	2.4
Isohexadecane	9
PPG-15 Stearyl Ether	4.5
Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride	4.5
Magnesium Sulphate	0.82
Preservative	1.2
Extract of <i>Capparis spinosa</i> flower buds	2
Poloxamer 407	2
Glycerine	3
Xanthan gum	0.7
Fragrance	0.2
Water	to 100

## Example of formulation 6

## Spray sunscreen with chemical filters

Composition	Quantity (%)
Glyceryl Stearate, Cetareth-20, Cetareth-12, Cetearyl Alcohol, Cetyl Palmitate	5
Cetareth-20	2
Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride	5
Squalane	3
C12/C15 Alkyl Benzoate	4
Octyl Methoxycinnamate	5
Butyl Methoxydibenzoylmethane	2
Preservative	1
Water	to 100
Glycerine	5
Bisabolol	0.3
Extract of <i>Capparis spinosa</i> flower buds	1

## 5 Example of formulation 7

## High SPF sunscreen

Composition	Quantity (%)
DEA Cetyl Phosphate	2
Glyceryl Stearate, PEG-100 Stearate	4
Beeswax	2
Octyl Methoxycinnamate	7
Butyl Methoxydibenzoylmethane	2
Polysilicone-15, Methyl Alcohol, Alcohol	2
Benzophenone-3	1
Titanium Dioxide	3
C12/C15 Alkyl Benzoate	3
Cyclomethicone	2
Tocopherol Acetate	0.5
EDTA	0.1
Acrylates/C10-30 Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer	0.2
Xanthan gum	0.3
Preservative	1
Butylene Glycol	3
Extract of <i>Capparis spinosa</i> flower buds	1
Sodium hydroxide (10% solution)	0.4
Fragrance	0.3
Water	to 100

## Example of formulation 8

## 10 Children's sunscreen

Composition	Quantity (%)
Tribehenin PEG-20 Esters	2.5
PEG-6 Stearate, Ceteth-20, Steareth-20	3.5
Octyldodecyl Myristate	4
Cyclomethicone	4
Preservative	0.7
Glycerine	3
Water	to 100
Xanthan gum, Hectorite, Cellulose	0.5
Zinc Oxide	3
Titanium Dioxide	5
Extract of <i>Capparis spinosa</i> flower buds	1

## Example of formulation 9

## Make-up foundation

Composition	Quantity (%)
Glyceryl Stearate, Propylene Glycol Stearate, Glyceryl Isostearate, Propylene Glycol Isostearate, Oleth-25, Ceteth-25	5
Glyceryl Dibehenate, Tribehenin, Glyceryl Behenate	1
Ethoxydiglycol Oleate	7.5
Isostearyl Isostearate	5
Cetostearyl Alcohol	2
Dimethicone	5
Tocopherol Acetate	0.5
Preservative	0.6
Xanthan gum	0.4
Microcrystalline Cellulose, Cellulose Gum	1.5
Titanium Dioxide	6.6
Iron Oxides (Yellow pigment)	1.55
Iron Oxides (Red Pigment)	0.43
Iron Oxides (Black pigment)	0.11
Ethoxydiglycol Oleate	2.5
Dimethicone, Dimethiconol	3
Alcohol	5
Extract of <i>Capparis spinosa</i> flower buds	2
Water	to 100

## 5 Example of formulation 10

## Shampoo

Composition	Quantity (%)
Acrylates Copolymer	1.5
Sodium Lauryl Sulphate	5
Sodium Laureth Sulphate	4
Cocamidopropyl Betaine	1.5
Polyquaternium-10	0.25
DMDM Hydantoin	0.3
Sodium hydroxide (20% solution)	1.3
Citric Acid (50% solution)	0.7
Extract of <i>Capparis spinosa</i> flower buds	0.5
Fragrance	0.5
Sodium Chloride	0.5
Water	to 100

## Example of formulation 11

## 10 Soothing stick

Composition	Quantity (%)
Isostearyl Isostearate, Ozokerite, Castor ( <i>Ricinus communis</i> ) Oil, Hydrogenated Palm Kernel Glycerides, Propylene Glycol Dipelargonate, Polyglyceryl-2 Sesquiisostearate, Polyglyceryl-2 Sesquisteate, PEG-8 Beeswax, Phenyl Trimethicone, Propylene Glycol Isostearate, Cetyl Lactate, Hydrogenated Palm Glycerides	96.2
Mineral Oil, Vegetable Oil, Aloe Extract	1
Extract of <i>Capparis spinosa</i> flower buds	1
Mica, Titanium Dioxide	1.5
Fragrance	0.3

## Example of formulation 12

## Soothing protective cream

Composition	Quantity (%)
Cetyl Alcohol, Glyceryl Stearate, PEG-75 Stearate, Ceteth-20, Steareth-20	6
Octyldodecyl Myristate	5
Cyclomethicone	4
Preservative	0.7
Water	to 100
Carbomer	0.15
Xanthan gum	0.3
Glycerine	3
Aminomethyl Propanol	0.15
Aluminium Starch Octenyl Succinate	4
Extract of <i>Capparis spinosa</i> flower buds	2

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## Example of formulation 13

## Eye and face make-up remover

Composition	Quantity (%)
Water	to 100
Acrylate/C10-30 Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer	0.25
Xanthan gum	0.2
Sodium hydroxide	0.5
Water, Glycerin, Oat ( <i>Avena sativa</i> ) Extract	2
Preservative	0.3
Isopropyl Palmitate	2
Mineral Oil	5
Cyclomethicone	2.5
Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride	3.5
Isostearyl Alcohol, Butylene Glycol Cocoate, Ethylcellulose	4
Extract of <i>Capparis spinosa</i> flower buds	1

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## Example of formulation 14

## Protective toner

Composition	Quantity (%)
Water	to 100
Butylene Glycol	3
Glycerine	3
Preservative	0.3
Sodium PCA	1
Smithsonite Extract	2.5
CI 42090	0.03
CI 19140	0.03
Fragrance	0.2
Extract of <i>Capparis spinosa</i> flower buds	0.5
PEG-40 Hydrogenated Castor Oil, Polysorbate 20, Octoxynol-11	1.2

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## Example of formulation 15

## Foaming gel

Composition	Quantity (%)
Water	to 100
Acrylate/C10-30 Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer	0.7
Sodium hydroxide	0.2
PEG-2 Stearate	1.5
Sodium Laureth Sulphate	10
PEG-150 Distearate	0.5
Ethoxydiglycol Oleate	3
Cocamidopropyl Betaine	3
Decyl Glucoside	4
Styrene/PVP Copolymer	1
Sodium hydroxide	1.2
Fragrance	0.5
Preservative	0.5
Extract of <i>Capparis spinosa</i> flower buds	0.5

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## Example of formulation 16

## Anti-ageing cream

Composition	Quantity (%)
Water	to 100
Carbomer	0.25
Xanthan gum	0.2
Dimethicone	4
Octyl Methoxycinnamate	5
Benzophenone-3	1
Ethoxydiglycol Oleate	6
Tocopheryl Acetate	0.5
Cetyl Alcohol	2.5
Stearyl Alcohol	2.5
Propylene Glycol, Ethylcellulose, Propylene Glycol Isostearate	6
Aluminium Starch Octenyl Succinate	4
Glycerine	2
Butylene Glycol	2
Dimethicone, Dimethiconol	2
Extract of <i>Fagus salantica</i>	2
Extract of <i>Capparis spinosa</i> flower buds	1
CI 15985	0.4
Preservative	0.4
Fragrance	0.15
Aminomethyl Propanol	0.28

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## Example of formulation 17

## Soothing cream

Composition	Quantity (%)
Glyceryl Stearate, Propylene Glycol Stearate, Glyceryl Isostearate, Propylene Glycol Isostearate, Oleth-25, Ceteth-25	5
Glyceryl Dibehenate, Tribehenin, Glyceryl Behenate	1
Cyclomethicone	5
Myreth-3 Myristate	2
Phenoxyethanol, Methylparaben, Butylparaben, Ethylparaben, Propylparaben	0.5
CI0-30 Cholesterol/Lanosterol Esters	2
Cetostearyl Alcohol	3
Isopropyl Jojobate, Jojoba Alcohol	3
Stearic Acid	1.5
Hydrogenated Colza Seed Oil	2
<i>Actinidia chinensis</i> (Kiwi) Fruit Water	to 100
Cetearyl Octanoate	5
Tocopherol Acetate	1
Glycerine	8
Acrylates Copolymer	0.9
Polyacrylamide, Isoparaffin, Laureth-7	0.7
Sodium hydroxide	0.25
Pilewort Extract	0.2
Extract of <i>Capparis spinosa</i> flower buds	3
Fragrance	0.2

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## Example of formulation 18

## Babycare cream

Composition	Quantity (%)
Polyglyceryl-3 Diisostearate	5
Mineral Oil, Apricot ( <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> ) Kernel Oil, Matricaria ( <i>Chamomilla recutita</i> ) Extract	2
Sweet almond oil	2
Mineral oil	15
Extract of <i>Capparis spinosa</i> flower buds	1
Zinc Oxide	10
Caprylic/Capric Triglycerides, Tocopherol, Propyl Gallate, Citric Acid	0.04
Phenoxyethanol, Methylparaben, Butylparaben, Ethylparaben, Propylparaben	0.4
Water	to 100
Glycerine	5
Sodium Chloride	0.5
Magnesium Sulphate	0.5
Allantoin	0.1

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## Example of formulation 19

## Skincare oil

Composition	Quantity (%)
Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride	40
Propylene Glycol Dipelargonate	25
Sweet avocado oil	2
Mineral oil	20
Vitamin E acetate	0.5
Extract of <i>Capparis spinosa</i> flower buds	1.5
Fragrance	1

## 5 Example of formulation 20

## Slimming oil

Composition	Quantity (%)
Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride	30
Octyl dodecyl myristate	20
Propylene Glycol Dipelargonate	30
Cyclomethicone	16.95
Extract of <i>Microtea debilis</i>	0.05
Extract of <i>Capparis spinosa</i> flower buds	2
Fragrance	1

## Example of formulation 21

## 10 Solid make-up foundation

Composition	Quantity (%)
Polyglyceryl-3 Diisostearate	2.5
Hydrogenated castor oil	0.5
Polydecene	7
Preservative	1
Ethoxydiglycol Oleate	4.5
Titanium dioxide	7.5
Iron oxides	2.6
Water	to 100
Sodium chloride	0.25
Magnesium sulphate	0.25
Ethoxydiglycol Behenate	7
Glyceryl Dibehenate + Tribehenin + Glyceryl Behenate	8
Cyclomethicone	21
Starch powder	12
Extract of <i>Capparis spinosa</i> flower buds	4
Fragrance	0.2

## Example of formulation 22

## Make-up remover oil

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Isopropyl palmitate	30
Propylene Glycol Dipelargonate	30
Cyclomethicone	15
POE oleyl alcohol ether	10
Extract of <i>Capparis spinosa</i> flower buds	5

## Example of formulation 23

## Shaving cream

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Stearic acid	4,5
Coconut oil fatty acid	1,5
Glycerol monostearate	5
Glycerine	10
Triethanolamine	4
Extract of <i>Capparis spinosa</i> flower buds	0,5
Water	to 100

Propulsion gas: nitrogen
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## Example of formulation 24

## Sugar gumming

PEG-8 Beeswax	8,5
Cetyl alcohol + Ceteth-20 + Steareth-20	2
Glyceryl Dibehenate + Tribehenin + Glyceryl behenate	2,5
Hydrogenated castor oil	1
Cetyl dimethicone	2,5
Cyclomethicone	4
Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride PEG-4 esters	6
Propylene Glycol Dipelargonate	4
Ethoxydiglycol Oleate	3
Vitamin E acetate	0,5
Octyl dodecyl myristate	3
Preservative	1
Glycerin	14,5
Butylene Glycol	13
Water	to 100
NaCl	6,5
Polyacrylamide + Isoparaffin + Laureth-7	2,5
Extract of <i>Capparis spinosa</i> flower buds	1
Perfume	0,5
Sucre	22

10

## Example of formulation 25

## Soothing anti-hair growth cream

Tribehenin PEG-20 Esters	6
Octyl dodecyl myristate	5
Squalane	5
Octyl palmitate	2
Apricot oil	2
Isostearyl isostearate	3
PDMS crosspolymer	2
Preservative	1
Water	to 100
Glycerine	5
Extract of Saw palmetto, Epilobium and Pumpkin (ARP 100 by Greentech)	5
Extract of <i>Capparis spinosa</i> flower buds	3